Descendants of Turk Odin: Intense Turkish Roots in Icelandic

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This is dedicated to

Guðrún Kristín Magnúsdóttir

SUMMARY

My method is simple. 1- I randomly selected 448 basic words, including the 207 words from the Swadesh list. I showed the Turkish roots in them. 2- I listed certain names and concepts in Old Norse, Old Germanic mythology. I showed the Turkish roots in them.

The 448 words I selected are shown in the list at the end of the article. I analyzed 175 words in which I found phonetic and semantic overlap. I did not explain more than 50 words in which I found indirect or suspicious commonality. Even if I am wrong about some of the 174 words in my list, the commonality rate is definitely over 30 percent.

This rate is more than enough to prove the root kinship of the two languages according to the laws of linguistics and the most basic mathematical and statistical logic. Please, no one should say “coincidence” again. For God’s sake, do not make me remind that "It's a coincidence" bosh is an intelligence problem. I also show the commonalities with the Native American languages,

which proves that the real root and only transporter in all commonalities is Turkish.

The overlap rate in mythological names and concepts is so high that it does not need to be expressed in numbers.

Some sections of what three great authors, **Lagerbring**, **Sturluson** and **Frode**, wrote about their own Turkish ancestry are at the end of the article.

DEDICATION

Sven Lagerbring, the father of Swedish historiography, wrote clearly and with very specific expressions in his work "**The Similarity of Swedish to Turkish**", written in the form of a "**Letter to Ihre**", that **Odin was Turkish** and that the **Scandinavians were of Turkish ancestry** (1700's). In writing these, he relied on his own research and was influenced by the writings of **Snorri Sturluson**. Snorri Sturluson is the father of the Icelandic sagas. Like his teacher **Are Frode**, he wrote that **Odin was Turk**, and that Northern Europeans (including the British) were descended from Turks (1100s and 1200s.). Frode left a work called "**Turkish King Yngve**" (Odin's son) in 1122 and described the Turkish lineage in Iceland and Scandinavia.

And here is **Guðrún Kristín Magnúsdóttir**, who is their granddaughter. What could be the main theme of Magnúsdóttir, who has more than 130 books and many awards: Mythology, of course. This important author of Icelandic literature has been sincerely supporting my theses in the field of language, history and culture for a while.

COMMON WORDS

Red words are Turkish

ANIMALS

Bear: **björn, bera** … Old Turkish **böri**, **boru** (wolf, beast) / Old Turkish '**barak**': very hairy big dog, legendary dog, beast

Bug: **bokr, bok** < **böcek**, **böcü** > **bug** / **Vg** (Hebrew): bug < böcü <> böcek

Cat: **köttur** < **kedi** / **cattus** (Latin), **katze** (German), kitta (Arabic), **gata** (Greek): Turkish **kedi**. Old Turkish '**çetük**' (Kaşgarlı) / **Katto** (Celtic): kedi

Cow: **kyr, ku** > **kap**, **kov**, **koy**, **kon** (sheep and cattle like animals) / **Kevesh** (Hebrew.): sheep / kevesh > cow < **koyun** (sheep) > kap (animal – Old Turkish) > **hawi**, **hawiasi** (Hittite): sheep, sheeplike animal / **Kuau** (Hittite): cow. **Kov**, **gev** (Turkmen): cow

Crow: **kraka**, Turkish **karga** … **krahe** (German), **koraki** (Greek), Sanskrit **kaga**, **kaka**, **karata**, **karataka**, **khara** / **Graw**, **krowo** (Celtic): **karga**

Dog: **hundur** … The root is "hunt". Old Turkish **angdı**, **angcı**: hunter (Radloff). **Ançı**: hunter (Kaşgarlı). Chuvash '**an**' means wild animal, hunt / N. American 'to hunt': **AEN**, **AN** <> **an** / **an**, **angcı** (animal, hunter) > **hundur**

Eagle: **örn** … **kartal** / Turkish '**ör**': lift off, rise … Örn < ör (?) … Turkish '**ağ**': rise, soar in the sky… Ağ > eagle (?)

Goat: **geit** < **keçi**, **geçi** / **geiss** (German); **kid** (Eng.); **gida**, **katsika** (Greek) / **Ghagala**, **keseta** (Sanskrit) <> **keçi**

Goose: **gaes** < **kaz** (same in many languages) / **XAX** (N. American) <> **kaz** / If these are also in American Indian languages, which language is the real root and carrier?

Ox: **uxa** < **öküz** (same in many language)

Rabbit: **kanina** < **kuyan**, **koyan** (Altaic Turkish, also a name of Hunnic tribe)

Sheep: **kind, kindur** < **koyun** / **Sauðr**, **saudır**: sheep … **Saudır** < **sıdır** (split foot, double nail); **sığır**: cattle or sheep

Wolf: **ulfur, ulf** … Turkish **ulu**, **uluma** (howl); **ulur** (howls) … Old Turkish **böri**: **ulfur** / **Boru, böri** >< **burru** (Sumer - wolf, beast) > fur, fury, furious, ferocity, ferocious, fierce; feroce, fera, brutal etc…

CULTURE

Army: **her** < **ordu**

Axe: **öxi** … **Alax**: little hoe, axe (Radloff)

Bath: **baði** … German **bad** > **bat**, **batır** (water, dive into water, sink) > **baptize** (Fr. **batisier**)

Battle: **bardaga**, **orrusta** … Old Turkish '**bat**': hit, '**batrak**': spear club (**baton** – Fr.) … **Batur**: warrior, war hero; **Battal**: war hero

Belt: **belti** … Turkish **bel** > belly, waist … **Bellik** > **belt**

Blade: **blad** … **bleda, balta, baltu** (ax, axe); **bile** (sharpen) (Kaşgarlı)

Boat: **bat, batur** < **bat** (Yakut – boat) / The words beginning with '**but**, **ba**, **bu**' in Turkish denote water, something about water)

Bow: **boga, bogi** < **büg**, **bük** (bend) > **bogen, beugen** (German)

Canal: **siki, skurður** … Turkish **karık**: water canal; **su**: water / **Garım**, **ganuk** (Sumer.): canal. **Kanat** ‘canal’ (Uyghur), **könüs** ‘canal’ (Yakut) (A. Atabek)

Castle: **kastala** < **kışla** (garrison), **kale**

Christmas: **jol, jolin** < **yıl**, **yeni yıl** (year, new year)

City: **borg** / **borough** (Eng.), **bourgeoisie** (Fr. - Eng.), **burg** (German)… **Örökkö**: site, settlement; **or**, **ur**, **uruk**: settlement, camp, campus (Radloff). **KorGan** (Kirghiz, Tar. AT.): festung, burg, castle; **korGon**: kurgan, castle / ‘**Burç**’: castle, tower, castle wall, steep and rocky hill … / Alleged “PIE root”: ‘**bhergh**’ (high place, castle). German, English ‘**berg**’. Sanskrit ‘pur, puri’ < Turkish ‘**berk**’: strong, fortified, fortified place …

Clothes: **klaedi** / **Kleidung** (German): ‘**Ki**' Turkish root means ‘kleidung’ (Radloff) … **Kijim**, **kiyim**, **giyim**, **giysi** (Altaic and in many Turkish dialects); **giydir** (v.) (dress up)

Coat: **kapu** < kaban; **kepenek**, **kaba** (shepherd cloak) … The root is Turkish ‘**kap**, **kapa**’: cover, close

Copper: **kopar** / The root is Turkish ‘**kap**’ (vessel, pot, **cup**)

Day: **dag**, German **tag** … The root is Turkish ‘**dog**, **doğ**’: sunrise / “PIE root” ‘**t’ey, t’oy**’ < **doğ** (rise, sun rise, **dawn** < **tan**) / Day: **TAE** (N. American)

Divine: **guðdómlega** … About ‘**god**’ < **kut** / **Divine** < **divin**, **divün** (seer, supernaturally powerful - Old Turkish)

Field: **akur** (Latin **ager**) < **karık** (ager, water canal, field); **akar** (Turkish Arabic – income producing real property)

Folk: **þjóð** < **budun** (folk, people, tribe)

Garden: **garði** < **koru** (guarded tree land)… The alleged "PIE root" '**gher**': **koru** (as a verb: save, guard < **koru**) … **kavra** > **grasp** < **gher**

God: **guð** … Turkish **kut**: holly, Old Turkish **hoday**, **kuday**: **god** / Turkish Arabic **huda** > **god** / German '**gott**', English '**good**', German '**guten**': **kut**, **guday**, **kutay** / **Guðrún**, **Gud-run**: God's whisper, God blowing (like in '**runic**' script … "Runic" must be come from Old Turkish 'carve – rov' (Osman Karatay). Karatay also mentions that the word '**run**' means whisper in the Nordic countries. According to him, this whisper or this writing is quite alien to the Old Norse. That's why Odin and the runic writing were like a whisper of God. / 'Run' may be related to '**horek** > horn', Turkish Arabic 'sur': Divine horn trumpet (?).

Gold: **gull** … Turkish **altun**, **altın**: gold; **al**: red, gold colour

Hat: **hufa** … Turkish **şapka** … The root is Latin **cappa** (Turkish '**kapa**': cover) Icelandic '**börk**': leather, crust … Old Turkish '**börk**': furry leather hat > **baretta** (İtl.), **beretta** (Fr.), **beret** …

Healer: **heilari** … **Heal** < **iyilet** … **İyilet**, **iyileş**: **heal**

Hero: **hǫrgr** … Turkish '**er**': man, brave, valiant, soldier / Turkish '**gür**': battle

Hunt: **veiða** … Turkish '**av**': hunt / N. American 'to hunt': **AEN, AN** <> **an**, **av**

Iron: **jarn** < **ergene** / Turkish '**yarak**': arm, iron weapon

Kayak: **kajak**, German **kajak** < **kayak** (Old and New Turkish) >< Native American **GAAC, KAE**

King: **konungur, kongur** … German **könig** > **king** < **kaan**, **kagan** (**han**: king, khan; **hanım**: woman king, lady, my lord) / Herbert von **Karajan** < **Karahan**

Meal: **maltio** … Old Turkish **meng** / May be all of them come from '**meme**' (breast, **mamilla**), '**mama**' (baby food)

Meat: **kjöt** < **et** > **meat** (Old Turkish '**edo**, **ida**': **eat**, **edo** (Latin) > **meat** < **et**) / Native American **C'ETSEN, TSEN, T'AATS**: meat, et; **ATXA** (food)

Mill: **millj, mylla** … Hittite '**malla, mall, malliie**'; Turkish '**meli**' (Yakut)

Oath: **eið** … Turkish **and** > (oath); Turkish '**ad**': name, **adına**: in the name of …

Roof: **þaki, thak** … Turkish **dam** (roof, house) > dome, domestic, dominant, damme (Fr.), domus etc. / Turkish Arabic Pers. '**tak**': arch, arched big gate

Rope: **reipi** … **İp** > **rope** <> **reipi**

Script: **skrift** (s-**krift**) < **kara**, **karala** (write, draw – Old Turkish)

Shaman: **Seið**, **seyid** (maðr or kona) … Turkish Arabic **seyid**: tribal leader, lord … The root is '**sayıt**': Turkish '**say**': respect

Shield: **skjöld** (s-**köld**) < **kalkan** > **s-hield**

Spoon: **kvisl, kvísl** < **kaşık** (spoon), **kavisli** (arcuate)

Steel: **stal** (s-**tal**) / Old Turkish '**tol**': steel, '**tolum**': steel weapon, '**tel**'; steel wire / **Tuolouse** (The name of a French city, from Turkish Kipchaks)

Street: **götu, gata** / **Gasse** (German): passage, **geçit**, **geçe** … **Gati** (Sanskrit): **geçit**

Sword: **claíomh, svero** / Turkish '**sabar**, **savut**': arm, sword (Bikkinin) / Turkish root '**kıl**': cut, **kill**; Altaic '**kalu**': cut, Turkish '**kılıç**': sword > **gladio** (Latin), Ex-**calibur**

Time: **tima** … Old Turkish '**dem**'

Tower: **turn** < **tura** (Old Turkish)

Vessel: **skipi** (s-**kipi**) < **kap** (vessel, pot, cup)

War: **orð** … Turkish '**vur**': hit; **vuruş**, **uruş**: battle / **war** < **uruş** / Turkish '**gür**': battle, fight, scuffle … **gür**, **güreş** > **guerra**, **guerilla** (Latin – Eng.)

Warrior: **kappi** … German **kampf** (fight) < **kavga** … Turkish '**kapış**, **kavga**': fight >< **GHAE**, **GAAW** (N. American) <> **kavga**

Wine: **vin** … Turkish **begni** <> **vin**

Year: **ari** / **jahr** (German): **yıl**, **yır** / Bıltır: last year; bıyır: this year; **yır**: year (Radloff) / **avil** (Etrusk) / **yıl**, **yır** > **year** / **Yuga** (Hittite): yearling / **İLU** (N. American) < **yıl** / N. American **YUUL** (period of time) = **yıl** / **Kur** (Greek): year, **yır** … Old Turkish '**kur**': cycle

Yesterday: **í gær** (Proto-German ***gar** (past, past time) < Turkish '**geri**' back, rear; also it means past, past times)

NATURE

Ash: **ösku** < **kül**, **köz**, **is** / **Has, hās, hāss** (Hittite): ash > köz / **İs**: soot; **köz**: cinders / **XOOST, XOOSHT** (Native American): burnt matter, charred wood, charred / **xa:s** ("PIE root" – Starostin, Kassian, Zhivlov)

Dawn: **dögun** … **Dawn** < **tan**, **döğün** < **doğ** (sunrise) … **TANG** (Sioux-Dakota, N. American) < **tan** > **dawn**

Earth: **jörð** … German **erde** < **yer** (earth), **yurt** (land, mother land) > **jörð** > **erde**, **earth**

Fire: **eldi** … Turkish **bur**: fire, **burn**; Turkish **alaz**, **yalaz**: flame, fire, **eldi**; Turkish '**od**': fire, **hot**

Forest: **skógur** < **koru** (little forest, guarded trees); **orman** > **forest**

Grass: grasi < **kurıt** (Chuvash), **karut** (Altaic - A. Atabek) > herb, grass, **chorto** (Greek)

Hill: **holl** … Turkish '**kule**': tower

Island: **eyja, ey** < **ada**

Lake: **vatn** / Turkish **but**, **ba**, **bu**: water … Turkish **batak**: swamp, lake

Land: **land** < **alan** (area, field)

Lightining: **eldingu, elding** … May be related to Turkish '**yaltırık**' (light coming out, shining); **yalaz**, **alaz**, **alev**: flame; **al** (red, shiny gold color), **altun**: gold … The vast majority of words in Turkish are derived from each other in a conceptual integrity.

Mist: **mistur** < **muz**, **pus**, **mişk**, **sis**

Mountain: **fjal** … Turkish **bel**: mountain passage, part of a mountain non-rocky

Sea: **sjo** < **su** (water) / Some Native American river names (related to '**su**': water): SUKURYU, İGUVASSU, ATELSU, MANUASSU, SUYA, SURUBİM, ASSU, SURUBİM, TAKUAR ASSU, SUL, SUKURYU, SURU HYO…

Snow: **snjor** < **sonu** (Kirghiz): snow (Radloff)

Soil: **jarðvegur, jörð** < **yer**, **yurt** (earth, land)

Sound: **hljóð** < **ku** (Old Turkish sound), **kulak**: ear / See "**Call**" (VERBS) item

Tree: **tré** < **terek** (Old Turkish)

Water: **vatn** … **Wasser** (German): **But** (Uyghur): water, Greek '**potami**' (river). In Turkish there are dozens of words beginning with '**ba, bu**' are related to

‘**water**’: balık, batak, balçık, balak, buhar, buğu, banyo, bat, bulut etc… So, “**ba**, **bu**, **but**” is Turkish ‘water’ root. / **MU** (N. American): water, su, **bu** / **Wadru, sakuni, srunta-i** (Hittite): **su**, lake, spring, well, basin, well / Water’s “PIE root”: “**Wod’r**” (Kassian, Zhivlov, Starostin) … Actualy it is Turkish **but** / **Batak** (swamp) = **BATAGE** (Sioux-Dakota, N. American) (Karimullin)

Wood: **vidur** < **odun**

PERSONS

Ancestor: **ættfaðir** < Turkish and Latin **ata** (father, ancestors)

Father: **föður** < **baba**, **ata** (**pateras**)

He, she, it: **hann, hun, það** / Turkish “**ol**, **o**”: he, she, it

His, her: **hans, henni** < **onun**

I, I am: **eg, eg er** / Turkish ‘**ög**’: mind, **ego** … Turkish ‘**öz**, **özüm**’: I, I am

Mother: **móður** / **mama, mamy, mother** (Eng.); **mutter** (German): **anne**, **ana**. Turkish ‘**mama**’: grand mother, mother (Radloff). It’s real turkish root that evident from “**meme**” (mamma - breast) and “**emme**” (suck) in the root. ‘**Emme**’ (suck) is existed only in Turkish. **Ümmü** (Arabic – mother) … **Ana, hana, hanna** (Hittite): **ana**, mother, grandmother (Copeland, O. Sertkaya, A. Atabek) / **UMUE, NAA, ANAN, NANA** (N. American): **ana** / **AAN, İNE** (Sioux), **ANNA** (Indian Pennsylvania) <> **ana**

Person: **manneskju – eskju** … Turkish ‘ **–man**’ : the suffix of male and family names and some adjectives – It is frequently found in the surnames of Jews and Germans of Turkish origin. Some Old Turkish hero names: **Teoman**, **Erman**, **Karaman, Ataman** etc. Herrmann, Edelmann, Thomann (?) … Icelandic “**skju, -**

kju” < **kişi** (person, she or he), ‘**ki**’ : **he**, **dişi**: **she** … / Native American **XİİB**: kişi (man, woman, person); **CH’İİJ, KİŞİUA** (**kişi**, living being, human, anima, animal)

We: **við** < **biz**, **miz**

Woman: **konu, kona** < **hanım**, **khanım**, **kadın**

VERBS

Ask: **spyrja** … Turkish **sor**: ask, Turkish **iste**: wish, ask

Bend: **beygja** < **bük** > **biegen**, **beugen** (German)

Bind: **binda** … Turkish **bağla**, Old Turkish ‘**ban**’: **bind**, wrap

Burn: **brenna, loga** … Old Turkish ‘**bur**’: burn, Turkish ‘**yak**’: fire, ignite, burn, **loga**

Call: **kalla** / Old Turkish ‘**käl**’: **gel** (come, saying come) (Orkhon). **Gel**, ‘**käl**’; **küle**: shout, **call**; ‘**kola**’: shout, aloud, call (Radloff, 2-585) / Turkish ‘**kulak**’ (ear): ‘**ku-uk**’ (**ku**: sound, hear; **uk**: **echo**) (Atatürk) / **Qol, qool, liqero** (Hebrew): voice, sound, call, **kelam** (Turkish Arabic) / **Galeo** > call < **gel**… The ‘**Gaul, Gallic**’ names come from this root (OED), (Kisamov) / **Kalis, klis, kalleş, halzai** (Hittite): to call, **küle**, **kola**, **gel** (Altaic): loud voice, call / call: **SAA, XOOX, AAWA** (N. American) (seslen, çağır, avaz) / **call** < gel (saying come); **kola**, **küle** (call) > **kalla**

Cover: **kapa** (cape, cloak, close), **hlifa** … Turkish ‘**kapa**’: cover, close, shut … Turkish ‘**kepenek**’: traditional Turkish shepherd cloak

Cry: **grata, skæla, kjökra** … **Ağla**: cry, **s-kaela**; **yakar**, **yakın**: pray, invoke, gripe, **kjökra**

Curve: **bugða**, ferill < **bük**, **büg** (bend, curve, turn)

Cut: **skera, saga** / Alleged "PIE root" is "**kes**" or "**sek**" … Turkish **kes**, **kat**: **cut**; Turkish 'kesek': part, **disect**, **section** > **skera, saga** < **kes**, kesek

Draw: **teikna, draga** … **Draga** >< **tara** (sweep, comb, rake) … **Teikna** >< çiz (?) draw, draw a line, script

Eat: **borða, éta …** Latin **edo**: eat, Old Turkish '**ide**': eat … Current Turkish '**yut**': swallov, eat > **eta**

Fight: **berjast** < **vuruş** (fight)

Fix: **laga, festa** / Turkish '**ile**, **ula**, **ilik**, **ilmek**, **ulama**' > **legere, ligament, link** … etc… (connect, join, unite, fix …)

Go: fara, ganga < **var**, **git**, **get** (English **get**) / Alleged "PIE root" is '**ked**' < **git** / **Fara** < **var** (reach, arrive, go)

Have: **hafa** … Alleged "PIE root" "**kap**" < Turkish '**kap**': grasp, catch, bite, have … Turkish Arabic **kabz**: have, hold … Native American **KAPAN**: cellar, depot

Jump: **hoppa** < **hopla** (hoppa: jumping in Turkish baby language)

Laugh: **hlæja** < **gül** > **laugh** / **Gelo** (Greek) … Proto-Germanic '**Kleg**' < **kül**, **gül** / "PIE root" '**ghleu'**: to be joyful, to joke (O. Karatay) (Pokorny)

Leave: **fara** < **ver** (give), **bırak** (leave) > **fara**

Lie: **lyuga** < **yalan**

Pick: **velja** … Old Turkish "**bul**": to have, get, obtain …

Play: spila (s-pila) … **spielen** (German): Turkish '**piyAlA, piyele**': play, 'tanzen' (Altaic Turkish - Radloff). **Ballo** (Latin, Spanish): dance. **Bi**, **bila** (Kirghiz) 'tanzen', play, dance; '**biyi**': 'tanzen', play, dance (Radloff) / **Vilya**: dance (A. Atabek) / N.

American **BAAXAL, AEN**: play, oyun, **oyna**, bailar (Spanish) / Greek '**paizo**': play, **piyala**

Push: **ýta** < **it** (to push), push < **bas** (press, push inside)

Say: **segya** < **söyle**, **söy**

Speak: **tala** < **de** (tell, speak, say) / **Til**, **dil**: tongue, language <> **tala**

Suck: **sjuga** … Turkish '**sağ**': milking … Turkish '**soğur**' (suck, absorb) > **sjuga** < **sağ**

Swell: **bólga** < **bultay**, **bultak** (Altaic): swelling / Altaic **bolçok**, **polçok**: ball shape; Turkish '**bol**': loose, baggy

Swim: **svima, synda, sund, vaða** … Turkish '**but**, **bu**, **ba**': water… Turkish '**bat**': sink … **But**, **bat** > **vaða** … **svima, sund, synda** < **su** (water) … Turkish '**yun**': getting into water, take a bath

Tell: **segya** < **söyle**, **söy**

Tie: **binda** … Turkish **bağla**, Old Turkish '**ban**': **bind**, wrap / **Tie** < **tüg**, **tügüm**, **düğüm**

Turn: **sveigja, beygja** … Turkish **bük**: bend, turn / S-**veigja, beygja** < **bük**, **büg**

Understand: **skilja** … Turkish '**sak**': head, mind, intelligence; Turkish '**us**': mind, intelligence

Wrap: **vefja** … Turkish **bağla**: bind, wrap

Write: **skrifa, rita** … Old Turkish '**kara**, **karala**': **script, s-cript, s-krifa**

ADJECTIVES

Ball: **boltanum, bolti** < **bolçok**, **polçok**: ball shape (Altaic) … Moncuk, boncuk (bead) >< **moon**

Big: stor, **mikil** < **büyük** (the root is '**beg**, **bey**') > **big** >< **mikil**

Brown: **brunn, brunt** … Turkish '**bory**, **bori**': grey, brown (Old Altaic) (Kisamov) / Altaic ***bor'a** 'brown'; Brown ***bor'a** 'brown, grey-brown': Indo-European ***bher-**, *bhe-bhru-, *bhreu- (Allan Bomhard) / It comes from the colour of Turkish '**börı**', '**barak**': wolf, beast, beast dog

Cold: **kalt** … **Xaltara** (Chuvash): **cold** (Kisamov). Chuvash '**hıl**' (kış – winter) (O Karatay) / German '**kalt**', '**kühl**': soğuk, cold. Sanskrit **sola, solika, susika, susima** … are about cold. / Proto-Altaic '**kolyi**': to freeze / **Ouxto, ougros** (Celtic) < soğuk > ague (Akkad.) / cold: **SİSİ, SİİSKUN, SOGH; ZOGH** (freeze) (N. American) < soğuk

Deep: **djúpt** … Turkish '**dip**': bottom, '**diple**': dive into water

Good: gott < **kut**, **kutlu** (auspicious, holly, happy)

Grey: **grár** < **kır** (gri, gray)

Hollow: **holur** < **oluk** (Groove), **oyuk** > **hole** <> **oyul** (be hollow)

Hot: **heitt** … Turkish '**od**' (fire) > **hot** … **Heitt** >< **heiss** (German) < **kız**, **kızgın** (hot)

Long: **langur** … Turkish '**ula**, **ulang**': to extend (Atabek)

Narrow: **þröngt** … **dar**

Sharp: **skarpur, beittur, hvass** … Turkish '**sarp**': steep, steep rocky hill … **Bile**: sharpen

Sipry: **sipraekur** < **sivri**, **sipsivri** (pointed, very sharp, spiry)

Slow: **hægur** < **ağır** (slow)

Thick: **þykkt, gildur** … Turkish **kalın**, **sık**

Thin: **þunnt** … **Yinc**, **ince** > **thin**

Warm: **hlýtt**, **hlýr** … Turkish '**ılı**, **ılık**, **ılıt**' > **luke**warm <> **hlýtt** < **ılıt**, **ılıca**

Young: **ungur** < **yengi**, **yeni** (new); **genç**: **young** < **yengi**, **genç**

HUMAN ORGANS

Belly: **maga** … Old Turkish '**bağır**' > maga

Blood: **blóði** … Mongolian 'bülü(ng)': blood

Brain: **heili, heila** … Old Turkish '**meyi**, **meni**, **me**'; Turkish '**beyin**' > **myelos** (Greek) > **brain** … Myelos <> heili

Cheek: **kin, vangi** … Turkish '**yanak**'

Chest: brjósti, **kista** … Turkish '**kögüs**', '**göğüs**' '**kuc**' > **chest, kista** / **GUSHKA** (Tlingit, N. American) > **kuca** (Sanskrit.) < **kucak** (hug, bosom) > **kögüs** > **kikos** (Celtic) > **hug**

Elbow: **olnboga** … Turkish '**el**': hand (Greek **ulna**); **bük**: **boga**, bend; **boğum**: knuckle … Elbüklümü, elboğumu: **olnboga**

Eye: **auga** / **auge** (German): **göz**. Sumerian '**igi**' / **Eye** means "eye hollow, hole" as well. **Eye** < **oyuk** (hollow) / **Okw** "PIE root": see, look < **oku** (read, see) / **NAEGGE, GGEZ, GGAETS, GATS** (Native American) <> göz / In Old Western

language ‘eye’: igi, ege, au gon, age, auga, öga, oghe, oie, oog, ouga… Arabic ‘**ayn**’ … Turkish ‘göz’ (auge), ‘**gör**’: see, look

Foot: **fotur** < **but**, **put** (Old Turkish, Altaic)

Head: **höfuð** < **kafa** / **caput** (Latin), **kopf** (German), **chef** (Fr.), **kefalis** (Greek), **cephal** (Eng.): **kafa** (Turkish – Arabic !?): head. This word really Turkish, because: **Kap, kapak**: vessel, cap, lid; **kof**: hollow (they are all hollow and form a trio in Turkish) … töbö, mama, kafa: head (A. Atabek) / Cephalo: Proto-Nostratic ***khappa** ‘bowl, cup, jar, container; skull’. Jaw: proto-**Altaic** ***k’epha** (Bomhard) / Ka, kam, kapala, masta (Sanskrit.)

Heart: **hjarta** … **Cardia** < **cörök**, **yürek**

Stomach: **maga, magi** … Turkish Arabic ‘**miğde**’, ‘**mide**’: stomach

Wrist: **úlnlið** … Turkish ‘**el**’: hand (Greek ulna); **lid**: **ula**, **ilik** (bind)

SOME OTHERS

All: **allt, allur** … **alles, allerlei** (German); **ola, oli** (Greek); **aluan** (Kirghiz) > **allerlei** (Radloff, 1-388); **kolbo** (Altaic, Teleud, Leb.): connect (Radloff, 2-603) / Also **alqu**, **alku** (Old Turkish, Altaic) > **all** (Clauson – Kisamov)

First: **fyristi** … **Bir** (one), **birinci** (first) > **pro- , pre- , primum, premium, first** … > **fyristi**

Horn: **horn** / **Cornu** (Eng.); **corneus** (Latin); **kerato, korna** (Greek): horn, boynuz. Corneus > cornu > horn < boynuz < horek / Turkish ‘**horek**’ > **keras**, **kerat** (Greek) (-k > -s, -t) > horn: boynuz (A. Atabek) / “Pro to-Nostratic (n.) ***k-hir-a** ‘uppermost part (of anything): horn, head, skull, crown of head; …” (A. Bomhard) / Turkish ‘**kurtak**’: horn pipe, Kipchak ‘**kyrtyk**’: horn (Rasanen)

In: **inn** … "**in**" also means "**in**" in Turkish. **İn**: to go down into, to enter; **engiz**, **ingiz** (Kirghiz): to enter; **in**: cave

Link: **hlekkur** < **ilik** (loop, bind, buttonhole)

Love: **ast, elska** … Turkish Arabic **aşk**: love … Turkish '**iste**': wish, desire, ask, seek

Mind: **huga**, **hugur** < **ög** (mind, ego)

No: **nei** … Turkish '**ne**': **not**, **no**

Not: **ekki** … Turkish '**yok**', '**eksik**' > **ekki** > **oxi** (ohi) (Greek)

Out: **ut** … **aus**: dış, tış, **öte** > **ut**

Pole: **stöng, staur** (s-**taur**) < **terek**, **tirek**, **direk** (beam, pole, tree)

Tail: **skott, hali** / Turkish kuyruk, **kudruk** (**cauda** – Latin) > s-**kott** >< **kudruk** / **Hali** >< **tail** >< **tel** (long feathers of an animal, long feathers of a bird such as a tail) / **Hali** >< **kıl** (hair, bristle)

That: **svo að, það** … **şu** … **te o**

There: **þar** … **orada**

Two: **tveir, tvo** … **Tüng**, **tüngai** (Teleud Turkish): double (Radloff) / Old Turkish '**düve**': two years old cow (DLT).

What: **hvað** … Turkish 'ne', '**kim**' '**hankı**' …

Where: **hvar** … Turkish 'nerede', 'nerede var'

Who: **who, sem, hver, er** … Alleged "PIE root" is "**kwo**", Turkish '**kim**' > **kwo, who, sem**

Whole: **heill** … See "**All**" item … Turkish Arabic '**kül**', **külliyen**: whole

Wing: **væng** … Turkish **kanat**, **yan**, **yang** (side)

Yes: **já** … Turkish **ya** (yes) > **ja** (German)

ODİN and the NORSE MYTHOLOGICAL WOLVES

In Turkish mythology, the wolf is sacred because a female wolf saved lineage of the tribe. The last representative of the lineage, a male child, is left in the steppe with his hands and feet cut off by the enemy. He is found and nursed by a female wolf. He joins her family and is raised: The legend of Wolf Mother (a matriarchal cult tale). As the child grows, he starts to have children from his wolf companions. The lineage grows and evolves once again, beginning to achieve victories against the enemy.

There are those who combine this epic with the Epic of Ergenekon. A few last representatives who escape from the enemy take refuge in a small valley among steep moun tains. There, the lineage grows, and the valley becomes insufficient for them. A wolf shows them the way out. They kindle fire and melt the iron mountain, allowing them to reach the outside world through this passage. This symbolizes the power of steel weapons and technology against enemies. Turkic '**erg, ergene**': mine, **ore**, **iron**. Erg, ergene > **ferrum** > **iron**… Tol, tolum, tolga, tel (s-**teel, tool**, helmet, metal wire) > **steel**, **tool** (blank 'S' rule at the beginning). In some other tribes as well there are the she-wolf, wolf brotherhood, and the sacred wolf figure. But not in every tribe. Certainly, this is not a coincidence; it indicates a certain lineage connection.

We see the sacred wolf and the wolf mother in the **Etruscans** and **Rome**: The legend of Romulus and Remus... Isn't it a coincidence that the Turks' mythical sacred homeland, the high, mountainous homeland of '**Ötüken**', emerges in the city of Rome as the hill of '**Vatican**'?

In Germanic - Scandinavian mythology, on both sides of the great deity **Odin**, two divine wolves that guarded him and his realm are portraid. " ... '**Geri**' (meaning 'the greedy one') and '**Freki**' ('the ravenous one') constantly guarded Odin so that no one could do him harm.

Here I suggest something else: The white wolf referred to as '**Geri**' (the white one) is Turkish for 'Kır Kurt' (grey wolf). '**Kır**': white, gray, light gray... '**Kurt**': wolf. '**Freki**' (the black one) should either be the '**barak**' (dark-colored, heavily furred large dog) or directly '**böri**' (wolf, beast). 'Barak' is also a sacred dog, it runs very fast because its mother is a bird. Turkish '**böri**' has become '**bear**' in English. Additionally, '**börk**' (furry leather hat) has become '**beret**'. Moreover, they have transformed into '**furry**', '**furious**', '**brute**', and '**brutal**'." Turkish '**pars**, **bars**' is another beast (**leopard**). **Bars** > leo-**pard**; **böri**, **bars** > **bear, brutal…**

ODİN: So, who is 'Odin'? He is the great deity of the Vikings and ancient Germanic tribes. God of war and fire. The name has origins in Old Turkic '**od**, **ot**' (fire). Od > **hot**. Its oldest form is the Sumerian sun God '**Utu**' (Shamash). Words like 'oda' (room), '**atrium**,' '**hut**,' and '**otur**' (sit) are related to each other. **Odun** > **wood**. Many words carrying meanings such as fire, anger, rage, enmity, and hostility come from these roots in European languages, just as they do in Turkish. The sacred home land of the ancient Turks and the **Earth God** '**Ötüken**' should also be considered in this context. There is also a Sumerian God-King, the ancestor of 'Odin': **Ut na-Pishtim**. It's a Turkic name that means

‘baked on fire.’ A manifestation of the cult of the sun. It is also claimed that the name Odin comes from the river ‘Udun’ in the Caucasus (O. Karatay).

Edda: Odin epics are called "Edda" in all Northern European cultures. The name comes from Odin, as a God of fire, comes from the Old Turkish 'Od, ot': 'fire'. And even may be related to "Latin **atta** - **ata** (father)".

Saga: Eddas are also called "**saga**". This is our Old Turkish “**sagu**”: lament, epic. It comes from Turksih '**söy**, **söyle**' and derives dozens of words such as **say**, **said**, **sagen**... in English, German and many other languages.

Æsir: “A number of Germanic gods are mentioned in Old Norse literature and they are divided into the Æsir and the Vanir. The chief god of the Æsir is Odin, a god associated with war, **seiðr** (witchcraft), and wisdom. He was probably worshipped primarily by kings and noblemen rather than the common people. Odin is the lord of Asgard, the abode of the gods, which includes the majestic hall Valhalla.”

They claim that Æsir pantheon’s name is Indo-European, supposedly! Even before the so-called "Indo-European" thing emerged, there was the Turkic "**Oz**". It meant the soul that rose to God and united with him. Its symbol is the Turkic ‘Oz Tamga’ (Swastika), with a history of at least 20,000 years, evident from its prevalence among Native Americans in Central America. Turkic ‘**Öz**, **es**, **esen**, **esin**’ means ‘essence, wind, soul, well-being, inspiration’... Oz > **Esus** (Celtic) > **Jesus**... / Thor Heyerdal claimed **Æsir** to have come from Azerbaijan. / Turkish ‘**as**’: hang; ‘**aş**’: pass over, rise; ‘**aspan**’ (asuman): sky … Turkish Arabic **ESİR**: **The ninth floor of the sky** … What will the "Indo-European" jugglers say about this?

“Æsir is the plural of áss, ǫss ‘god’ (…) The word Ásgarðr is a compound formed from Old Norse: āss (god) and garðr (enclosure). Possible anglicisations include: Ásgarthr, Ásgard, Ásegard, Ásgardr, Asgardr, Ásgarth, Esageard …” So: **ass** < **oz**; **garðr** < **korur** (encloser, guard, saver).

Divine Giants… Jötunn < Yutan … “Jötunn Giants (Jötnar) play a significant role in Germanic myth as preserved in Iceland, being just as important as the gods in myths of the cosmology and the creation and the end of the world. (…) In addition to Old Norse: jötnar, the beings are also commonly referred to as þursar, both terms having cognates in West Germanic; jötunn is probably derived from the verb ‘**to eat**’, either referring to their strength, or possibly to cannibalism as a characteristic trait of giants.” This super German mythological creature’s root apparently also comes from ‘to **eat**’! What is this? In Turkish, ‘**yut**’ means ‘swallow, eat, drink’... Latin ‘**edo**’, Finnish ‘**syöda, juoda**’, Altaic Turkish ‘**ida**, **edo**’, another form ‘yut’. A complete overlap with its root and its suffix: **Yutan** > **Jotun**.

Other German and Norse Gods and Their Attributes

Balder: God of light, peace, rebirth, and justice. His wife: **Nanna**. Turkish ‘**balkı**’: shine, bright... Nanna < ana (mother), nine (grandmother)

Buri: First god and father of **Borr**. Turkish ‘**bir**’: one, first, unit

Dagr: God of daylight. **Doğ**, (doğar) (sun rise, sun shining) > **day**, **tag**

Eir: God of healing. **İyi**, **eyi**: good, healthy; **iyileş** > heal

Freyja, Frigg: Goddess of fertility, health, love, beauty, magic, prophecy, war, battle, and death. Marriage and motherhood goddess. Freyja, Frigg < **ver**, **ber** (give, supply); **bereket** > fertility, abundance

Freyr: God of masculine power. His wife: **Gerd**. **Er**, **erlik**, **erkek** (man, virility) > Freyr; **Gerd** < **karı** (wife) (**gerdek**: bridal, nuptial)

Hel: Queen of the underworld realm in Norse mythology. **Öl**: die, **kıl**: cut, kill

Idunn: Goddess of youth. **Yiğit** > youth / Yiğit: young, brave person, generally man

Jord: Goddess of the earth. **Yurt**: motherland, country.

Sjofn: Goddess of love. **Sev**: love

Thor: "God of thunder, storms, and warfare. With the North Germanic pronunciation, Thor is known as Donar, Donner, Dunor, Thunraz, Thunor in the pronunciations of other Germanic peoples …" Turkish **tar**: break, destroy; **Tarkan** (Turkish legendary hero); Turgenyev (Russian Turk author – fast, quick, vivid) / **Tını** (**tone** – sound): **thunder** / **Toraman**: portly young

Tyr: God of war and warriors. As the "**Thor**" item

Vili: One of the three creator gods. **Bil**: know, feel; bil > **feel**

Aegir: Ruler of the sea. **Ak**, **akar**: flow

Elli: Personification of old age. **Ulu**, **uluğ** > **old, eld**

Walhalla (Valhalla): "death-hall" (Hall of dead), Norse kvelja "torment", MDu quelen "vex, tease, torment", OHG kuellan "suffer pain", Gmn. quälen "to torment, torture"; Hu. **gyil**, **öl** "**kill**"; Arm. kelem " I torture"; Pers. koflan "kill", Sum. gil "kill", gilal "butcher"; Mong. kilagu, Khalka χialu "edge, spike"; all "kill, death" unless noted otherwise. All articulations in their own ways mimic the underlying Türkic phonetics. A ligature wae- in Wae(l) etc. mimics -**ö(l)**- (die); Walhalla (Valhalla) "death-hall" (Hall of dead) is an allophone of the Türkic

ölqalïq “death-hall” (öl-qalïq) and A.-Sax. Waelheall “death-hall”; Arm. kelem is formed with a Türkic 1st pers. sing. suffix -em; Hu. **gyil**, **öl** “kill” has preserved both Oguric and Oguzic forms… **Hall** < **kalık** ” (Norm Kisamov)

What did our Scandinavian Ancestors Write?

Sven Lagerbring: “Our ancestors, Oden's companions, are Turks. We have sufficient evidence on this subject... Our leaders easily portray our ancestors as Turks and Tatars. But I know that some honest people and even noble people are outraged by this. They do not find this origin honorable enough. The foremost guide and aim of a historian is truth: it is much better to gain honor in this way. To deceive oneself and one's followers with lies; This is actually a strange dishonor. And who can say that Turks are a more dishonorable people than other people? If victories and conquests are seen as conditions that provide honor, which is roughly what is done; There are not many people who fulfill these conditions as much as the Turks and Tatars…”

Sven Lagerbring: “Let's say it without worrying about whether it is honorable or not, Oden and those with him were Turks. If we accept this sentence as it is, or at least see it as possible, it is inevitable that we will see similarities between Swedish and Turkish as a result..."

“Turks, like many other related peoples, were nomads. That's probably why they were called **schyther** (**Scythians**), inspired by the Hebrew word **schut**, meaning "wandering nomad"... Oden first stopped in Germany. From there he passed through Holstein to Denmark and stopped in Sweden… This is Sturluson's own narrative and gives full reason why German, Danish and Swedish are essentially the same language. The origins of the Anglo-Saxons, the ancestors of the English, likewise date back to Oden. Their language is also a branch of the language of Asians and Turks.”

Snorri Sturluson says the following in his Edda (Saga- **Sagu**): "Near the middle of the world, the most magnificent structure was built and a dormitory was established in the place **we call Turkland, 'Turkish Country'. This place was called Troja.** This place was enlarged much more than others, emphasis was placed on handicrafts, regardless of the cost. There were 12 kingdoms and one king of kings..."

Snorri: "Oden continued his way north, arriving in the country we now call Sweden. The name of the king there was Gylfe. Hearing that the Asians, called Aces, were coming, Gylfe acted immediately and went out to meet them. He bowed to Oden and offered the sovereignty of his country... Wherever they passed, this happiness continued and happy years and peace came to these places. Everyone thought they had control over things like peace and happiness. The reason was that the elders saw that they were completely different from others in both beauty and bravery... **Oden** chose a beautiful castle city for himself, now called Sigtuna (near Stockholm). There he established an order with his lords similar to the one in Troy. He placed 12 lords in the city to rule according to the laws of the country. **He brought everywhere a justice in accordance with Turkish traditions and similar to that which existed in ancient Troy.** Then he set off towards the north (to Norway)… With Oden was his son Yngve, a descendant of the current Swedish king… **The language of the Asians became the spoken language in all these countries…**"

Saga of Hervarar (Dwarf Blacksmith) from **Snorri**: "At that time, Asians and Turks came from the east and settled here in the north. Their leader's name was Oden. He had 8 sons. They all became great and powerful men..." (All quotes are from Abdullah Gürgün.)

BASIC WORDS LIST

All - Ancestor - And - Angel - Anger - Animal - Apple - Arm - Army - Arrive - Arrow - Ash - Ask
At - Attach - Axe - Back - Bad - Bag - Ball - Bark - Bath - Battle - Bear - Because - Belly - Belt
Bend - Big Bind - Bird - Bite - Black - Blade Blood - Blue - Boat - Bone - Border - Bow - Bowel
Boy - Brain - Branch - Bread Break - Breast - Breath - Brow - Brown - Bug - Bull - Burn - Bush
Buy - Call Canal - Castle - Cat - Catch - Cave - Chair - Change - Cheek - Chest - Child - Chin
Christmas - City - Clay - Close - Clothes - Cloud - Coast - Coat - Cold - Come Cook - Copper
Correct - Count - Cover - Cape - Cloak - Cow - Creek - Crimson Crow - Cry - Cup - Curve - Cut
Dagger - Daughter - Dawn - Day - Deep - Dense Die - Dig - Dirty - Dish - Divine - Do - Dog
Door - Draw - Drink - Drink – Dry Dull - Dust - Eagle - Ear - Early - Earth - Eat - Egg - Elbow
Enemy - Evening - Eye Far - Farmer - Fat - Father - Fear - Feather - Fell - Few - Field - Fight
Fill - Find Fingernail - Fire - First – Fish - Five - Fix - Flavor - Float - Floor - Flow - Flower Fly
Fly - Fog - Folk - Food - Foot - Forest - Fork - Four - Fox - Freeze - Fruit - Full Garden - Get
Ghost - Girl - Give - Glass - Go - Goat - God – Gold - Good - Goose Grass - Green - Grey - Guts
Hair - Hand - Handle - Hat - Have - He - She - it Head - Healer - Heart - Heavy - Hen - Herb
Here - Hero - High - Hill - His - Her Hit - Hold - Hollow -Horn - Hot - House - How - Hunt
Husband - I - I am - Iron Island - ice - if - in - Jump - Kayak - Kidney - Kill - King - Knee - Knife
Knitting Know - Lake - Land - Late - Laugh - Leaf - Leave - Left - Leg - Lie - Lie - Light
Lightining - Like - Link - Little - Live - Liver - Lock - Long - Look - Louse - Love Lung - Magician
Make - Man - Meal - Meat - Meeting - Milk - Mill - Mind - Mist Month - Moon - Morning
Mother - Mountain - Mouth - Mud - Name - Narrow Near - Neck - Nerv - New - Night - No
Nose - Not - Oath - Old - One - Open Order - Other - Out - Oxe - Person - Physician - Pick
Pine - Plain - Plait - Play Plow - Pointed - Pole - Pot - Pour - Pray - Priest - Purple - Push - Put
Rabbit Rain - Reach - Read - Red - Right - River - Road - Roof - Room - Root - Rope Rotten
Round - Rub - Run - Salt - Sand - Say - Scratch - Script - Sea - Search See - Seed - Sell
Serpent - Sew - Shadow - Shaman - Sharp - Sheep - Shepherd Shield - Shine - Ship - Short
Shoulder – Shut - Side - Sing - Sit - Skin - Sky - Slow Small - Smell - Smoke - Smooth - Snake
Snow - Soil - Some - Son - Soul - Sound Speak - Spear - Speed - Spit - Split - Spoon - Spiry
Squeeze - Stab - Stand - Star Steel - Stem - Stick - Stomach - Stone - Storm - Straight - Street
Suck - Summer Sun - Swell - Swim - Sword - Table - Tail - Take - Tall - Tell - Texture - That
There - They - Thick - Thin – Think - This - Three - Throat - Throw - Thunder - Tie Timber
Time - Tomorrow - Tongue - Tooth - Tower - Town - Tree - Turn - Two Understand - Vessel
Village - Walk - Wall - War - Warm - Warrior - Wash Water - Wave - We - Weave - Wet
What - Wheat - When - Where - White Who - Whole - Wide - Will - Win - Wind - Wine - Wing
Winter - With - Wolf Woman - Wood - Worm - Wrap - Wrist - Write - Yard - Year - Yellow
Yes - Yesterday - You - Young

Final Note: You can find much more detailed explanations and documents on this subject in my other articles on these pages (academia.edu). Or better yet: You may read my book, which I show you **below, where I explain all this.**

amazon.com

https://www.amazon.com/Turkish-Founding-Language-Indo-European-Concealed/dp/B0D9S7BXJW/ref=rvi_d_sccl_1/145-7925286-2298828?pd_rd_w=h8WSU&content-id=amzn1.sym.f5690a4d-f2bb-45d9-9d1b-736fee412437&pf_rd_p=f5690a4d-f2bb-45d9-9d1b-736fee412437&pf_rd_r=FHJQ1PPTQVVDH2XWY6RQ&pd_rd_wg=T4fIS&pd_rd_r=aa381af2-fb27-46b6-af74-b2b53e178b2b&pd_rd_i=B0D9S7BXJW&psc=1

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